

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT FOR
CONCESSION REFORM LEGISLA-
TION—H.R. 2028

HON. JAMES V. HANSEN

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I introduced comprehensive legislation to reform the concession policies on Federal lands. This is a topic which has been extensively debated in recent years, with particular emphasis on National Park Service concession policies.

Currently, there are over 8,000 concession operations on lands managed by the Forest Service, National Park Service, Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, and Fish and Wildlife Service. Each agency has its own independent set of rules and regulations designed to implement at least 11 different and sometimes conflicting laws. Concessioners have to wade through a mountain of differing requirements from agency to agency and are even required to collect and file different information with each agency on a single trip.

In report after report, the General Accounting Office and others have suggested that Federal concession management needs reform. My legislation is based on three primary principles as follows:

First, provide for a uniform and consistent concession policy among the Federal land management agencies to the extent feasible.

Second, recognition of the importance of the public-private partnership in providing a high quality recreation experience on Federal lands, and

Third, utilization of the competitive process to ensure quality service to the public at reasonable prices and a fair return to the Government.

This legislation includes many features which have not been included in previous legislative proposals. For example, this bill provides a consistent concession policy among all land management agencies, allows rates to the public to be set by the market place to the maximum extent possible, provides a truly competitive selection process which recognizes the value of concessioners with a proven record of performance, ensures a higher rate of return for the Government and permits concession fees collected to remain with the agencies, provides incentives to encourage the private sector to develop and maintain private recreation facilities on Federal lands, provides an independent appeals process to resolve disputes and permits the privatization of certain concession activities on Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service lands.

I believe that the policies outlined in this bill are sound. I encourage my colleagues to join with me in the further refinement of this legislation to ensure a high quality, concession-provided recreation experience awaits the American public on all their Federal lands.

REMEMBERING LIVEO "OLLIE"
OLIVOTTI

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, later this summer, America will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the end of the war in the Pacific. One of the heroes of that war, Ollie Olivotti, recently passed away and will soon be interred at Arlington National Cemetery. Ollie was a long-time resident of the city of Livermore in my district, and I wanted to take this opportunity to honor him for his sterling service to his country and his community and for his devotion to his family.

Ollie was a young serviceman in the Army Air Corps stationed at Clark Field in the Philippines when the war began. He fought on the Bataan Peninsula until the surrender to the Japanese in April, 1942. He survived not only the brutal Bataan Death March but also 3½ years in captivity, finally being liberated by Russian troops in 1945.

He retired as CWO from the U.S. Air Force in 1960 after winning the Bronze Star, the Prisoner of War Medal, and a host of other military honors. He then began working at Sandia National Laboratory, where he retired as a section supervisor after 21 years of service.

Active in community affairs, Ollie was married for 48 years to his beloved wife Harriet. He leaves her, their three daughters and their husbands, and nine grandchildren. And he also leaves a legacy of commitment to the values of family and freedom that have helped make America great.

It is an honor for me to recognize Ollie Olivotti today in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Our country has lost a hero, his family a loving husband and friend, and his community a loyal supporter.

CONGRATULATING THE BIR-
MINGHAM SOUTHERN COLLEGE
MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM

HON. SPENCER BACHUS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Birmingham Southern College and its men's basketball team for winning the NAIA championship in Tulsa, OK.

Birmingham-Southern College is ranked "among the best and most noteworthy in North America" by "The Insiders Guide to the Colleges 1994" edition, compiled and edited by the staff of the Yale Daily News. Birmingham-Southern College has again been ranked as one of the top "National Liberal Arts Colleges" by U.S. News and World Report in the magazine's recent "Best Colleges" issue. Southern is recognized in the magazine's Oc-

tober 1994, issue as one of the best values in higher education. Birmingham-Southern is ranked No. 8 among the 160 National Liberal Arts Colleges in the category of Most Efficient Schools.

Enrollment has reached a high in recent years. From an enrollment of only 727 in 1976, Birmingham-Southern enrolled some 1,800 students this Fall.

The recognition and enrollment are the result of the college's outstanding academic reputation and the leadership its president, Dr. Neal R. Berte, who is an acknowledged national leader in higher education across the country, and the leadership and hard work of the trustees and the faculty.

Four prestigious guides, "The National Review College Guide," "The Fiske Guide to Colleges 1994," the "Princeton Review 1994 edition of The Student Access Guide to The Best 286 Colleges," and U.S. News & World Report magazine have ranked Birmingham-Southern College as among 58 of "America's Top Liberal Arts Schools," according to National Review; as among "315 of the best and most interesting colleges in America," according to Fiske; among the highest ranked in academics, quality of life and financial aid, according to the Princeton Review, and among the 140 top national liberal arts colleges, according to U.S. News in its October 4, 1993 issue.

Birmingham-Southern graduates' records indicate the quality of the educational experience at Birmingham-Southern. They are admitted to graduate schools, law schools, and medical schools at rates two to three times higher than most colleges across America.

These recognitions and impressive enrollment standards at Birmingham-Southern are the result of the outstanding academic reputation and hard work of the trustees and faculty along with the superior leadership of BSC's president, Dr. Neal R. Berte. Accomplishments such as the ones mentioned above would make any school proud, but Birmingham-Southern College's successes go far beyond the classroom.

The Birmingham-Southern College Men's basketball team was unranked in the pre-season poll and selected to finish fourth in the Southern States Conference. Despite these predictions, the Panthers were the first team to go 14-0 in Southern States competition and made their fourth trip to the tournament in only 6 years, and their second championship in that time. They completed the season with an incredible 32-consecutive-game winning streak, the longest in college basketball. Their record for the year was 35 wins, with only 2 losses, setting a record for the most wins in school history.

The record setting performance of the Birmingham-Southern College men's basketball team can be attributed to the relationships that are developed between coach and player. The Panthers winning attitude and success is a direct correlation with the accomplishments of Head Coach Duane Reboul and his assistant coaches Dwight Evans and Paul Arthur. Winning 83 percent of his games, coach Reboul

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

has the best winning percentage in the NAIA. As one of Birmingham-Southern College's most successful basketball coaches, the biggest achievement for Reboul is not the records he attains, but the respect he receives from former players. Each year, the goals remain the same—winning a championship and striving to make each player the best possible person he can be. Consequently, the student-athletes take these ideals and this winning attitude into the classroom and win them for the rest of their lives.

Finally, the winning attitude that has been instilled in the minds of the players should not go unnoticed. At this time, I would like to congratulate the student athletes who have worked so hard, and dedicated their time and efforts to achieving these accomplishments. Chris Armstrong, Obra Carter, James Cason, Nigel Coates, Bo Coln, Tommy Dalley, Dwayne Elliot, Paul Fleming, Todd Largen, Jay Mitchell, Mike Schwallie, Eddie Walter, Damon Wilcox, and Will Worrell are each to be applauded for their accomplishments both on and off of the court. I wish them all success in their academic as well as athletic pursuits.

Congratulations to Coach Reboul and his team for an outstanding year. We look forward to your continued success and achievement of excellence.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. MICHAEL J. LEPPER

HON. GREG LAUGHLIN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. LAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Lt. Col. Michael J. Lepper for his distinguished and exemplary service to the U.S. Air Force and this great Nation as Deputy Chief of the House Liaison Office from March 29, 1993, to July 5, 1995. In this capacity, Mike has excelled in providing the House of Representatives with outstanding service and unselfish commitment above and beyond the call of duty. He quickly established a solid reputation with both Members and staff, displaying his extensive knowledge of Air Force programs and issues, as well as national defense strategy. As a highly trained and experienced fighter pilot, I can think of no one who has provided better guidance, advice, and real-world expertise on a wide array of aerospace and other national security issues than Mike Lepper. His intelligence, charm, keen wit, and can-do attitude have made an indelible impact on us. He has aided us immeasurably in our day-to-day operations, and his effectiveness on Capitol Hill is legendary. No one has a better feel for the congressional pulse. In the challenging arena of international travel, Mike has always been the military escort of choice. He was brilliant in planning, organizing, and executing numerous congressional delegation trips to virtually every corner of the Earth. Having personally traveled with Mike, he has a way of making the difficult look effortless, and the impossible a reality. Because of Mike's credibility and goodwill, the Air Force and the Department of Defense will long reap

the benefits of his tenure on the Hill. My colleagues and I bid a fond farewell to Lt. Col. Mike Lepper and his wife, Joanne, and wish them continued success in their next assignment at National War College.

IN HONOR OF ALL THE VOLUNTEERS WHO MAKE PROJECT CHILDREN A REALITY FOR THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF NORTHERN IRELAND

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to all the people who make Project Children a great success. Project Children is an organization that brings together children from Northern Ireland and American host families. These volunteers give up their time to dedicate themselves to providing these children with a peaceful and fun-filled summer.

There are many heroes involved with Project Children. John and Joan Hughes coordinate the Project Children in New Jersey and I am grateful for their devotion. The Hughes' have dedicated much of their time to raising funds that make it possible for these children to travel. They are assisted by many others, including Carolyn Malizia, Maryanne McAdams, Patty Moreale, Kevin Ferrick, Joe Masterson. They have all dedicated their time and resources to provide a summer away from the troubles and pain of Northern Ireland. I have singled out some of the people responsible for Project Children, but there are many other volunteers, too numerous to mention here, who also deserve our thanks. Every year I hold a luncheon for these young children and their host families. For the past 2 years Mr. and Mrs. Liam Benson, owners of O'Donohues Pub in Hoboken, NJ, have been gracious enough to donate their services.

Project Children is an organization founded by Denis Mulcahy and his brother Pat Mulcahy. Through the years, the organization has grown and has provided thousands of children many wonderful summers in the United States. It is an opportunity for these children to experience a different type of life, a life away from the threat of violence with which they live daily. Project Children aims to touch each individual child and imprint in their heart and mind the memories of a lifetime.

This year there is new hope for Northern Ireland with the recent signing of a ceasefire agreement. Hopefully, this will mark the dawn of a new era. These children can, perhaps now, return to a Northern Ireland that is free of bloodshed. May they return to a country united by a common cultural heritage and accepting of its religious diversity.

Please join me in honoring all those responsible for this summer of peace. Let us hope that the cease-fire agreement will be the first stepping stone to a peaceful resolution. We hope that next year these children will enjoy a wonderful summer in a peaceful Northern Ireland.

A NATIONAL LATINA ORGANIZATION HONORS RITA DI MARTINO

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Rita Di Martino, a national Latina leader who will be honored on July 27, 1995 by MANA: A National Latina Organization. On that evening the organization will announce the establishment of the Rita Di Martino Scholarship in Communications.

MANA was founded over 20 years ago and through its programs has worked to achieve recognition for Latin American women throughout the United States. The Rita Di Martino Scholarship is the first of many scholarships that MANA will establish in the future to recognize the impressive accomplishments of Latin American women in this country. Latina leaders' achievements and service in the fields of business, education, politics, science, medicine, and the space industries will be honored in this way.

Rita Di Martino is the first Latin American woman to be recognized by MANA for her outstanding contribution to both the Hispanic community and to our Nation as a whole. She is an esteemed spokesperson for the Hispanic community and a nationally recognized expert on Hispanic affairs.

Ms. Di Martino is a member of the Council of Foreign Relations, the Ana Mendez University System, and Gems Television International. She serves on the Executive Committee of the National Council of La Raza, the National Hispanic Corporate Council, the Cuban American National Council, the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, the U.S. Senate Republican Task Force, is the Vice-Chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute, and is a Presidential appointee to the USO World Board of Governors.

In 1982, President Ronald Reagan appointed Ms. Di Martino as the U.S. Ambassador to the UNICEF Executive Board. Ms. Di Martino influenced policy regarding the relationship of the United States and UNICEF, achieved increases in UNICEF's financial support, and extended the scale of programs in the areas of child health, water quality and sanitation, nutrition, and education. Ms. Di Martino conducted oversight and program review visits in Central and South America, East and West Africa, Egypt, and Morocco.

Ms. Di Martino is currently the Director of Federal Government Affairs for AT&T where she coordinates the company's relations with the administration, Congress, and various State governments. She enhanced the political standing of AT&T by securing recognition of AT&T as a major corporate citizen by the current administration. As a leader in the Hispanic community, Ms. Di Martino provides information and guidance to the company's administration about this growing segment of the population and offers leadership and direction with respect to multicultural issues. She is frequently called upon to act as a spokesperson for AT&T in both Spanish and English publications, broadcasts, electronic media, and live events.

Ms. Di Martino has been recognized by Who's Who in America, 100 Hispanic Influentials in America Today, and Cattell's Who's Who in American Politics. She has been widely honored and recognized for her efforts in the areas of public policy, communications, and public service by businesses and community organizations, colleges, universities, and various educational institutions, in addition to numerous publications and journals.

Through MANA's scholarship program Ms. Di Martino and her achievements will continue to inspire and enable generations of young Hispanic women to strive to be the leaders of tomorrow.

CONGRATULATIONS GEN. CHARLES G. BOYD ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to congratulate Gen. Charles G. Boyd, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the United States European Command, who will retire on July 31, 1995. General Boyd's career spans 36 years, over a third of a century in which he has given distinguished service as a leader in the United States Air Force.

Born in Rockwell City, IA, Chuck Boyd's roots extend deep into the heartland of America. He graduated from Aviation Cadet Program, Greenville Air Force Base, MI and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in July 1960. As a captain, General Boyd piloted the F-105 "Thud" over Vietnam, logging 105 combat missions before being shot down. He also interned for 7 years as a prisoner of war at various locations throughout Southeast Asia. Following his release, Chuck Boyd served in a variety of assignments throughout Europe, the Pacific, and the Continental United States. The positions included vice commander of the Strategic Air Command's 8th Air Force, director of plans at Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C., and commander of the Air University, Maxwell Air Force Base, AL. General Boyd retires as the most senior command pilot of the Gray Eagle of the United States Air Force.

Commander at the Air University was one of many positions of high importance in which General Boyd faithfully served his country. As commander, he was responsible for the management of 21 separate Air Force schools. His leadership has had a great impact on the professional military education of the entire Air Force. His stewardship took the command from a position of being widely criticized in this Chamber to one which was praised from the House floor as the finest educational command in the Department of Defense. His stellar leadership of the schools and visionary application of Airpower is best demonstrated by the conception and implementation of the School for Advance Airpower Studies. This is a graduate level program to teach the employment of Airpower in Joint Coalition and Air Force pure operations. This school, General Boyd's project from start to finish, will have the

greatest single impact of any educational entity in insuring that the United States Air Force is prepared for the challenges of the 21st Century.

As the Deputy Commander in chief of the United States European Command, General Boyd has guided his staff through the most eventful and challenging period of its postwar history. Having planned over 58 operations in direct response to National Command Authority tasks, and ultimately executing 32 of those operations, General Boyd's strong and positive influence on U.S. foreign policy and national security strategy will be felt well into the next decade.

The United States Air Force will not forget General Boyd's many years of faithful and dedicated service to his country. Throughout his service he has demonstrated not only courage and bravery, but shown his patriotism toward his country. Perhaps he is best represented by the statue of Karl W. Richter, a statue dedicated to the brave souls from the Vietnam War. General Boyd's leadership, like this statue at the center of Academic Circle at Maxwell Air Force Base, will continue to inspire future generations of Air Force leaders.

WILLIAM SICKLICK HONORED FOR LIFETIME OF SERVICE

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and mourn the sad passing of William Sicklick, a long-time community activist, an auxiliary police officer, and a great New Yorker.

Like all great Americans, Bill Sicklick often answered his community's call to action. He courageously served as a captain of the Auxiliary Police Force, Seventh Precinct. At Governor's Hospital, he served on the advisory board. He was a member of Community Board #3, and always sought to improve the lives of the disadvantaged.

With the passing of Mr. Sicklick, we mourn not only a proud and capable community leader, but also a loving family man. Mr. Sicklick is survived by his wife, Norma, and his two children, Jeffrey and Leslie.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the life of Bill Sicklick and extending sympathy to his wife, children, and family. His life demonstrates truly American values. His tireless dedication to public service and family are an example to us all.

MACON COUNTY, TN

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I share with my fellow Members some of my thoughts about one of the most beautiful areas of my district, Macon County, TN.

Tucked away on the Tennessee-Kentucky border is a place that has attracted many visitors to enjoy its unique natural features, while still retaining a sense of community for those who call it home.

Macon County has endured good times and bad because Macon citizens have a tremendous pride in their community. We all know the strong tobacco tradition in Macon County and tobacco is enjoying one of its strongest years ever. Last year Macon County farmers placed second in the State in burley tobacco production, bringing home more than \$11.5 million to boost the local economy.

It is the people of Macon County that have made all this hard work possible. The spirit of community, the willingness to always look for new ways to make your community a better place to live is contagious. The Donoho Hotel and the Red Boiling Springs Inn are two examples. They're enjoying a rebirth and the Macon County Chamber of Commerce is working to spread the word to potential tourists about the beauty of Macon County.

I am proud of all our efforts and am eager to help write the next, successful chapter of Macon County's history.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID PRUITT

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sadness that I report the death of David Carl Pruitt, III, a long-time Capitol Hill staffer, and my former administrative assistant.

I know many of my colleagues and Hill staffers remember David. He served as AA to former Congressman Jack Edwards from 1965 until 1985, when he joined my office to help get a new freshman acclimated to Washington.

David Pruitt died tragically after suffering a heart attack at his home in Mobile, AL, on July 10. He was 61 years old.

David grew up in Birmingham, AL, and graduated from the University of Alabama. He was a die-hard Tide fan all his life. After graduating and military service, he moved to Mobile where he was the first director of what became the America's Junior Miss Pageant. He remained active in this pageant as well as in the Miss Alabama and Miss America pageants during his years in Washington and after his return to Mobile.

David retired from the House of Representatives to set up a florist business in Mobile where he was quite successful. He was active in Mobile area civic activities. Most notably, he helped found the Betbeze-Rocco House, an organization offering relief and solace to those infected with HIV and AIDS. He also was a major fund raiser for Mobile AIDS Support Services. His contributions to our community helped improve the quality of life for our residents.

One of David's finest qualities was his generosity to his friends and family. Whenever someone was in need, David was the one called because we could rely on his unfailing efforts to help. He leaves many, many friends

who will relish delightful memories of him. To them and to his sister, Jean Pruitt Holtsford, I offer my most sincere condolences.

NOTING THE PASSING OF MONROE SALVANT

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to report the passing of a distinguished resident of my congressional district. The Cleveland community recently mourned the passing of Monroe C. Salvant. For 34 years, Mr. Salvant operated Monroe's Flower Shop in Cleveland. Mr. Salvant was a respected member of the business community. He was also well known for his involvement in community-based organizations, including the NAACP and the Catholic Interracial Council.

His friends recall that Mr. Salvant was also an avid golfer. When he was not operating his flower shop, he could be found on the golf course. In addition to winning numerous golfing trophies, Mr. Salvant was a member of the Sixth City Golf Club and the Hisen Golf Club.

Mr. Speaker, Monroe was a long-time friend and a businessman whom I greatly admired and respected. I also have a great amount of respect for Odessa Salvant, his wife, who is very much involved in our community as an officer in the NAACP, and holds memberships in other organizations. I join members of the Cleveland community in mourning the passing of Mr. Salvant. I take this opportunity to extend my deepest sympathy to members of the Salvant family. It is my hope that the family will find comfort in knowing that others share their loss.

MONROE SALVANT, RAN FLOWER SHOP,
GOLFED

MAYFIELD HEIGHTS.—Monroe Covington Salvant and his wife, Odessa, operated Monroe's Flower Shop at E. 84th St. and Cedar Ave. for 34 years. When the shop was not open, Monroe could be found on a golf course, where he won numerous trophies.

Mr. Salvant last swung a club when he took a few chip shots in his yard in Mayfield Heights Monday. He suffered a heart attack later that day and was flown to Meridia Huron Hospital. He died there Tuesday morning. He was 82.

Mr. Salvant was born in Pass Christian, Miss. His family moved to Cleveland in the early 1920s. He developed his interest in golf while working as a caddy at local country clubs. He graduated from Central High School in 1932 and from John Carroll University with a degree in psychology in 1939. He then worked in the headquarters of the Standard Oil Co. (Ohio) until he was drafted into the Army during World War II. He served in the Counterintelligence Corps in the United States.

Mr. Salvant married Odessa Christopher in 1941. He was a lifetime member of the NAACP, of which his wife was a local officer.

Mr. Salvant was also a member of the Catholics Interracial Council; the 6th City Golf Club, the Hi Sen Golf Club, the Reynolds Social Club and the Sunday Night Bridge Club.

In addition to his wife, Mr. Salvant is survived by a daughter, Carolyn Jean Bradford

of Baltimore; five grandchildren; a great-grandchild; and a sister.

Services will be at 9:30 a.m. Saturday at St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church, 6850 Mayfield Rd., Gates Mills.

Arrangements are being handled by the E.F. Boyd & Son Funeral Home of Cleveland.

IN HONOR OF THE FAMILIES AND PARTICIPANTS OF PROJECT CHILDREN 95

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker I rise today to recognize the work of some very special volunteers. I would like to take this moment to pay tribute to those families who have opened their hearts and homes to some very special kids from Northern Ireland as part of Project Children. These children come from a land that for too long has been steeped in violence. Everyday of their young lives these children have lived with the threat of violence and terror. This year they received some news of hope. The hope came in the form of a peace agreement that was signed several months ago.

This year 26 families from my home State of New Jersey are sharing their homes with 30 Irish children. As part of the program, these children are given the opportunity to come to the United States to enjoy a carefree, fun-filled summer. It gives them an opportunity to get away from the violence. These 30 children will enjoy the simple pleasures of childhood thanks to the generosity of caring American volunteers.

This year, we welcome Gemma Walker, Paul Kerr, Joanne Brady, Daniel Fearon, Claire McKinley, Lorraine Fitzpatrick, Jennifer Kenny, Alice Crilly, Danielle McLonglin, David Tierney, Colum Haddock, Seadhna Billings, Seainin Keenan, Denise Burt, Terence Austin, Barye Dobbin, Matthew Anderson, Margaret McKee, Michelle Johnston, Christopher Melrose, Kenneth Murphy, Leeanne Doyle, Martina O'Hare, Darren Diamond, Marc Hegney, Elaine Murray, Margaret White, Sonia O'Neill, Darren Coghlan, and Padraig O'Hara.

The people that are gracious enough to open their hearts and their homes to these children are Cheryl Stone, Brian and Patricia Carmen, Dennis and Mary Crowley, Anthony and Marge DeSando, Al and Ellen Dorso, John and Mary Garcia, Brian and Lorri McGorty, Robert and Dyan Moore, Gary and Tina Shannon, Douglas and Susanna Stroud, Joseph and Barbara Wells, Steven and Aileen Williamson, James and Beverly Aibel, Dominick and Carolyn Daniele, Arnold and Madeline Fatteross, Rick and Arlene Faustini, Kenneth and Arleen Ferguson, Al and Bernie Gillio, John and Anne Neebling, Stephen and Jean Revis, John and Lori Rose, Micheal and Diane Scheller, Gary and Kathryn Seaman, James and Louise Sweeney, Micheal and Anne Tizio, John and Barbara White, and John and Christine Woods.

I know that my colleagues will join me in extending our best wishes to our young visitors, and in commending the generosity and

warmth displayed by their American hosts. Furthermore, we pray that the ceasefire-agreement is the beginning of a new era for Northern Ireland. Perhaps, in the future these children will be enjoying fresh summer breezes in their beloved Emerald Isle.

CONDOLENCES TO FAMILY AND FRIENDS OF FOUR ALCOHOL RELATED DEATHS

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to send my condolences to the family and friends of four women who died tragically in an alcohol-related accident on July 3, 1995. All four of them resided in my congressional district.

Evelyn Dotson, Henrietta Lathon, Jeanne Ruth Sanford, and Gwendolyn King had been paying a visit to an elderly woman who was housebound with a bad heart. Before heading home, they decided to spend the evening in Atlantic City. On their way back to the eighth district their van was struck head on by a sports car driving in the wrong direction on the Garden State Parkway. The four women died in the accident. A 24-year-old man was charged with drunk driving in the incident. Miraculously, the driver of the van, Matthew Buie, and his wife, Jonnie Ruth, were saved when they were pulled from the burning van by a passing motorist.

Mr. Speaker, these four women were extremely active members in the Paterson, NJ community. They donated their time and effort to help others in a selfless manner. They prayed for the sick, fed the hungry, and comforted the lonely. They exhibited the qualities we should all strive to emulate.

Furthermore, each of the women spent a great deal of time at the St. Augustine Presbyterian Church. This congregation will not easily replace the void that was created by the passing of Evelyn, Henrietta, Jeanne, and Gwendolyn. I am sure, Mr. Speaker, that you share the sadness that Mr. Donald Curtis, the president of the church's board of trustees, feels in the passing of these magnanimous individuals.

It is sad that it takes tragic times such as these to bring people together and to realize the importance of charitable qualities. Fortunately, the passion for life and the commitment to the church that these women shared will live on in the memories of their family and friends.

MICHIGAN NEEDS THE NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL SERVICE [NBS]

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong opposition to Speaker GINGRICH and the congressional Republican

efforts to eliminate the National Biological Service [NBS] in the Interior Appropriations bill. Eliminating the NBS is yet another attempt to roll back the progress we have made in improving our water quality.

The current Interior Appropriations bill will result in shutting down four biological science facilities—including the one in Ann Arbor, MI. The Ann Arbor facility has been instrumental in contributing information and knowledge about zebra mussels and water quality issues in Lake St. Clair.

This ill-conceived bill also transfers the responsibility of researching living resources to the U.S. Geological Survey—an agency which has never in its entire existence studied a living resource let alone a foreign species like the zebra mussel.

For those of us who live along the lake wondering each and every day if the water is safe, scientific research is the only way we can control foreign organisms and find solutions to what is happening in Lake St. Clair. With this legislation, Congress is saying to the people in the 10th District of Michigan, and to everyone along the Great Lakes, that they don't care about one of the most important economic and recreational resources we have—our water.

It is time to stop turning back the clock. We don't want our lakes to become ecologically dead or our rivers to become so polluted that they catch on fire again. What we want is to move forward, to find solutions and provide answers. That's what the National Biological Service does and that's why we should be funding its research—not abolishing it.

Perhaps my feelings about the elimination of the NBS are best stated by a recent Detroit Free Press editorial, which I would now like to submit for the RECORD.

[From the Detroit Free Press, Monday, July 10, 1995]

RISKY REFORM—CUTTING THE NBS WOULD HARM GREAT LAKES AND MORE

If Congress carries out its threat to kill or castrate the National Biological Service, the Great Lakes will be enormous losers. Most people in Michigan may never have heard of the NBS, but while the name may be new and unfamiliar, the federal research activities it comprises have been around for a while, and are much too valuable to lose.

It is the unhappy fate of the NBS that it was put together in 1993 by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, who is widely regarded by the Wise Use Gang as a traitor to his class—a rancher who doesn't believe that beef cattle are God's second highest creation, or that the federal government should butt out of everything west of the 100th meridian. The mere fact that Mr. Babbitt's fingerprints are on the NBS has made it a prime target of the anti-science, anti-environment, anti-government crowd.

The NBS houses many research activities formerly conducted under the letterhead of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It includes 16 regional science centers, including the Great Lakes Science Center in Ann Arbor, which is high on the hit list if NBS funding is eliminated or curtailed.

Closing up shop in Ann Arbor would break the chain of nearly 100 years of science and fishery data compiled there, and cripple efforts to protect the lakes. Working with other state and federal agencies, the center has helped identify DDT as a problem in eagles, mercury as a threat in Lake Erie walleye, PCBs as a bioaccumulating toxin in a

wide range of species. It helped to solve the alewife problem (remember the stinking mounds of trash fish that once piled up on some Great Lakes beaches?) and to develop methods to control the voracious lamprey.

Across the country, the agencies that make up the NBS have performed similar services for science, commerce, recreation, water quality, protection of species and habitat. The famed wildlife center at Patuxent, Md., brought back the whooping crane from the edge of extinction. Rachel Carson worked at Patuxent, and relied on data from there and Ann Arbor to write "Silent Spring." This is the scientific tradition and research base whose existence and continuity are now at risk.

The NBS, despite the propaganda of its detractors, doesn't regulate a flea; it merely provides information on which others may act. Sometimes that information is inconvenient, as when it shows how reckless logging practices are destroying the Pacific salmon fishery. What the country should do about logs vs. salmon is a legitimate policy question; at least we ought to know what's happening out there before we answer it.

The people with knives out for the NBS want to conduct the debate without the science. In the Great Lakes, that sort of know-nothingism could be fatal to the fishery, to water quality, to health, recreation and tourism. Michigan's members of Congress may differ on environmental issues, but they ought to share a genuine interest in preserving Great Lakes science and research—and the mission of the NBS nationally, for the same reasons.

It's one thing to argue over policies and decisions, another to trash the bioscientific base on which they should be made. The environment can survive a few wrongheaded policy decisions. It's doubtful any of us can survive the kind of willful ignorance the NBS' detractors seek to impose.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AQUACULTURE EMPLOYMENT INVESTMENT ACT

HON. JACK REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today the Aquaculture Employment Investment Act. This bill is based upon legislation I sponsored last Congress with my colleague from Massachusetts, Representative STUDS.

Aquaculture represents a promising economic development opportunity for the State of Rhode Island. At the turn of the century, Rhode Island shellfishermen harvested so much shellfish from Narragansett Bay that this harvest would be worth almost \$1 billion at today's prices.

The bill I am introducing today attempts to foster economic growth and create jobs by encouraging aquaculture development in our lakes and coastal areas. The Aquaculture Employment Act amends the Coastal Zone Management Act [CZMA] to authorize grants to States to formulate, administer, and implement strategic plans for marine aquaculture. This provision would enable States like Rhode Island that have no comprehensive plan for aquaculture development to get started in the

process of creating jobs and economic development through aquaculture.

The legislation also creates a grant program modeled after a shellfish seeding program operating in Nantucket. Under this program, funds would be made available to States to expand ongoing projects relating to aquaculture, such as the State quahog transplant operations. By transplanting clams from high bacteria areas of Narragansett Bay to clean areas of the Bay, the clams are given the opportunity to clean themselves and eventually be ready for harvest.

This is not to say that development of a marine aquaculture industry will be easy. Difficult issues such as private use of public resources, conflicts with other coastal user groups, and the development of streamlined regulatory and permitting requirements will have to be addressed.

Other nations around the world have already recognized the potential of aquaculture and the important role that government can play in developing this industry. The governments of Japan, Norway, and Chile are supporting aquaculture development programs, and giving their citizens the opportunity to reap the accompanying economic rewards. In fact, these countries are exporting their aquaculture harvests of fish and shellfish to America.

This bill calls for a modest commitment of Federal resources, but it does not take a large Federal investment to join marine aquaculture and economic development. I urge my colleagues to join with me in support of its passage.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2043, THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION ACT

HON. ROBERT S. WALKER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 17, 1995

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 2043, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, fiscal year 1996. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Science has devised a visionary, yet prudent alternative to the two very different approaches we have seen thus far this budget year.

The first approach was contained in the President's Budget Request for NASA. It said, "don't worry, trust us, we'll cut NASA's budget by \$5 billion over the next 5 years." At the time, the President didn't say how the budget would be cut by \$5 billion, but he said it could be cut without closing NASA field centers or cancelling programs.

To some of my colleagues, that promise sounded incredible—so much so that the Appropriations Subcommittee that pays NASA's bills, the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies, took the exact opposite approach: it proposed closing NASA field centers and cancelling major science programs.

The role of the Science Committee is to provide guidance to the Nation's civil space program. We are operating under the fiscal imperatives that weigh upon all Members of the

House. Our job is to propose a new direction for NASA that meets both the needs of the nation's space program and the budget of the nation's taxpayer. H.R. 2043 does just that.

THE PATH OF THE FUTURE

Our bill lays the groundwork for a direct path to the future by focussing NASA's energies on basic research and development. The International Space Station, which is fully authorized to completion in H.R. 1601, should be seen as the foundation on which this bill rests. H.R. 2043, builds on the commitment made to human space exploration by fully funding the Space Shuttle program and takes the first steps toward privatizing the Shuttle while maintaining safe and productive operations.

But that's not enough. H.R. 2043 also fully funds the Reusable Launch Vehicle initiative aimed at low-cost, simple, reliable space transportation systems whose operational vehicles will be entirely developed by the private sector. This basic research is fundamental to industry's being able to privately finance and profitably operate the next generation of space vehicles. With this program, Mr. Speaker, we will begin a new era in space, led not by large engineering bureaucracies, but by skillful space entrepreneurs.

We are fully funding the President's proposal to fund two reusable X-type vehicles, the X-33 and the X-34. The X-33 is intended to be the development "footprint" for a single-stage-to-orbit fully reusable launch vehicle; the actual step of capitalizing and developing this system will be the private sector's responsibility. The program is designed to make that next step technologically feasible. The X-34 is already changing the way NASA does business because it reverses the contracting relationship; reverse contracting means that industry can decide how NASA will contribute its expertise to the program, and not the other way around.

PIONEERING BASIC SCIENCE

We are committed in H.R. 2043 to complete development of the highest priority basic science missions in NASA. These programs, Gravity Probe-B, Cassini, the Advanced X-ray Astrophysics Facility [AXAF], the Mars Surveyor, the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy [SOFIA], represent the core science mission that NASA should be focusing on as it returns to its original mission as the Nation's leader in basic scientific, air and space research. Originally NASA had proposed terminating Gravity Probe-B, if possible, to make room for two new programs in infrared astronomy, SOFIA and the Space Infrared Telescope Facility [SIRTF]. Our bill makes the difficult choice to fund Gravity Probe-B and SOFIA, but not SIRTF.

Originally, the Appropriations Subcommittee had proposed terminating Cassini, NASA's high reward science mission to Saturn. Cassini is an extremely valuable basic science mission, as evidenced by the fact that our European partners have devoted the equivalent of an entire year's science funding to develop the Cassini Huygens probe, which is their contribution to the program. If terminated now, with less than 25 percent of its development cost remaining, Italy's bilateral contribution to the Cassini mission would also be wasted. As America seeks to do more in space with less money, Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to

abandon international agreements where other nations have pledged their national treasure to work with the United States. H.R. 2043 funds the complete development and launch of Cassini.

Similarly, it would be a mistake to summarily terminate the Gravity Probe-B mission, which was first conceived of by Stanford University in 1967, to empirically prove Albert Einstein's Theory of Relativity. Less than 30 percent of the spacecraft, launch, and operations cost to complete this singularly important research remains. Rather than throw away nearly 30 years of dedicated research and development aimed at testing, at last, the most fundamental of physics assumption of our century, H.R. 2043 funds Gravity Probe-B.

SETTING FISCAL PRIORITIES

Mr. Speaker, some of our colleagues will wonder at hearing this news, how come NASA is not cutting its budget? Well, in fact, we are cutting NASA's budget by a total of \$598 million—or 4% in real terms—below the President's request. H.R. 2043 authorizes NASA at \$741 million—or 5% in real terms—below the current spending level.

How did we do it, Mr. Speaker? We decided to put our eggs in the basic science and research basket, and back away from applied research and applications. While spending more than \$1 billion in fiscal year 1996, it is hard to suggest we have abandoned the Mission to Planet Earth. We will scale if back and restructure it in order for basic science to obtain priority once again. When the Earth Observing System was started in 1989, NASA was given the job of developing spacecraft sensors and satellites for each science researchers to use. As a result, as long as the funding for this service to others continued to be provided in Presidential budget requests, NASA enjoyed a growing budget and its outreach to the earth science community.

Mr. Speaker, those days are over. The government added Mission to Planet Earth to NASA's programs at a time when NASA expected its budget to grow by some 10 percent a year to accommodate this new application of the agency's technical capabilities. If those expectations were ever realistic, they certainly are not now. This does not mean that we need to cancel Mission to Planet Earth at this time, however. Instead, two things must now happen for NASA to continue applying its capabilities to earth data collection in a fiscally sound manner.

First, we must consider the size and scope of the Earth Observing Satellite [EOS] system and its data distribution system, EOSDIS. The Mission to Planet Earth program will extend to the year 2022 and in the year 2000 the budget for this program will grow to \$1.6 billion. NASA has been reticent to provide detailed cost data beyond the year 2000. The General Accounting Office estimates that the EOS will cost some \$33 billion through its completion.

Mr. Speaker, we must ask ourselves if this \$33 billion dollar expenditure to collect earth environmental data is efficient, especially for the user community it will directly serve. For example, NASA estimates that EOSDIS will receive some 2,100 gigabytes of new data every day, or 766,550 gigabytes of data every year. NASA estimates that the entire earth science community has some 10,000 potential

users, including graduate and undergraduate students. Mr. Speaker, that means that each user will have to analyze 76.6 gigabytes of data every year just to process the data. For comparison, a new personal computer with a Pentium processor is capable of holding .008 gigabytes of data in its RAM memory, and perhaps 0.9 gigabytes on its hard-drive. Our fear, Mr. Speaker, is that NASA is buying a present for earth watchers that is too big to fit under their tree.

Second, we must recognize that the government no longer has a monopoly on the production of earth images and scientific data sets. Several companies are in the process of selling earth-remote sensing data commercially. More are preparing to launch their own satellites to gather data. Proceeding without regard to the cost savings that will be made possible by the emergency of this industry is foolhardy. EOS could also become a competitor of this new commercial enterprise, throwing people who build satellites, and analyze and collect data for the private sector out of work.

Mr. Speaker, our bill does not end Mission to Planet Earth. It cuts the President's request by some \$324 million, or 24%, but still authorizes NASA to spend over \$1 billion dollars for this activity in fiscal year 1996. H.R. 2043 simply directs NASA to rescope the program for maximum efficiency and in the context of the private sector's growing capability to meet NASA's data requirements.

In Aeronautical research we make some hard choices, again favoring the more basic, more fundamental, and less applied research over those things that already bear communal value and in which the private sector already has sufficient incentive to pursue.

Mr. Speaker, Subcommittee Chairman Jim Sensenbrenner and I are proud of the bill we are introducing today, not only for what it does to solve the problems facing NASA this year, but because our bill takes NASA on the high road to the future.

NASA UNDERFUNDING

Looking back, my colleagues should recognize that NASA's reductions to help achieve a balanced federal budget are nothing new. Since 1992, NASA's budget has been declining each year. In all NASA has reduced its total budget by 35 percent since 1991. Using the current year as an example, NASA had planned programs in its budget for fiscal year 1991 that today would require a NASA budget of nearly \$21 billion. Instead of \$20.9 billion, NASA got \$14.4 for fiscal year 1995. The problem is not only that NASA's budget has been reduced, but the way in which it has been reduced.

Like no other, NASA is an agency that has consistently asked for less money than it needed to do the job. Since 1992, NASA's budget has been declining against looming programmatic requirements. The result has been devastating to agency morale and missions. The failure to produce realistic budget estimates to carry out the programs underway led to the cancellation of programs that had already consumed billions of taxpayer dollars. The Comet Rendezvous Asteroid Fly-by, the original Advanced X-ray Astrophysics Facility, the Advanced Solid Rocket Motor, and Space Station Freedom are among the casualties of this reckless budget strategy.

The fiscal year 1996 Request once again underfunds what is needed to do the job, based on the programs approved by Congress last year. Yet, the underfunding of \$140 million in the fiscal 1996 budget request came the closest of all years in matching program requirements with the budget requested.

Beginning in fiscal 1997, the President's budget proposes to widen the gap again, based on arbitrary budget reductions of 3 percent in 1997, 5 percent in 1998, 7 percent in 1999 and 9 percent in 2000. We believe this will lead only to repeating the mistakes of the past and the summary cancellation of important missions into which taxpayers have already invested significant amounts. The only reasonable way to reduce NASA's budget is to address program requirements, including the size the scope of missions undertaken.

NASA IN A BALANCED FEDERAL BUDGET

Breaking the pattern of underfunding mission requirements is especially challenging in the fiscal environment demanded by a balanced federal budget. We believe NASA must adhere to basic research as its principal mission in order to set a strategic direction for itself in a future of declining budgets.

Therefore, the reductions in mission content proposed by this bill are aimed not only at the current year budget resolution target, but are also chosen to reduce future years' funding requirements. Every effort is made to prevent cancellation of programs in which large investments have already been made.

The priority is given to roles and missions of NASA aimed at basic research and discovery, as opposed to applications work. The long-term goal implied by the bill is to achieve a balance among NASA's strategic enterprises that allows basic space science—astronomy, astrophysics, life and microgravity science, and planetary science—to become a full 20 percent of the NASA budget as recommended by the Augustine Committee in 1990.

In order to ultimately reduce the overhead launch cost of performing any space activities, the development of the next generation of reusable launch vehicles, is an essential investment that NASA must make to survive. Basic research in cutting-edge technologies like single stage to orbit systems will enable yet greater science and discovery at lower costs.

Other enterprises of the agency will compete for the remaining resources provided in a declining budget. The opportunity for funding of these enterprises, including the earth science applications, applied technology programs for aircraft, and various outreach and academic program efforts, will depend on the ability of NASA to right-size its base of assets to the sharper focus of its missions henceforth.

RESTRUCTURING NASA

Our bill recognizes the real necessity for NASA to restructure itself in order to meet the challenges facing space in the next century. The Administrator of NASA has worked hard to produce a zero-base review which will help him reorganize NASA's activities into lead centers and specialized institutes. We applaud this effort, and will work with NASA to carry out the reforms of the zero-base review, including privatization of the Space Shuttle.

At the same time, we recognize the Administrator had two constraints placed on him that

prevent a permanent solution to the underfunding problem. The zero-base review was not allowed to cancel NASA programs and was not allowed to result in the closing of any of NASA's field center installations. Those constraints were self-imposed. But as a result, the promised savings from this effort ring hollow.

In H.R. 2043, we propose the only credible, reasonable way to achieve a radical restructuring of NASA. That is, by a complete review of all NASA's capital assets: every piece of equipment, every building, every truck, every test facility, every everything. By looking at assets, we can see two costs: people who support the asset, and the mission supported by the asset. This kind of review is needed since NASA now owns more things—and has more people to use those things—than for which there is a purpose.

Up until our proposal, the conventional budget cutters would look only at the number of people or the missions. Decisions were being made on whether to cut raw numbers of people, close whole research centers, or cancel missions. These decisions can be terribly flawed and costly since missions require specialized skills and equipment that are, in fact, well distributed across the NASA system.

Our asset base review will turn the system on its head and look at the building blocks of the modern NASA budget: the maintenance and operations of capital assets. We propose to go to each such asset and ask, "What does this piece of equipment do for a mission? Who uses it? Why do they need it?" This approach will avoid the political and scientific pitfalls that have destroyed NASA's previous efforts to reform itself.

Our approach will not be vague. You won't hear us say, "Let's cut the fat." If it's not being used to perform a mission, it's fat. If it's not being used enough, or alternatives exist elsewhere in Government or through the private sector, NASA will go elsewhere, and not retain an underutilized asset. At the same time, if assets are needed, but are too old or too inefficient to do the job they are assigned, we will work to upgrade or replace essential assets on a cost-benefit basis.

Once the asset base review is completed, the President will propose to Congress, no later than September 30, 1996, legislation to implement the Administrator's recommendations based on the asset base review. In the meantime, we prohibit the Administrator from closing any of NASA's field centers. The Administrator may only close a field center if it is rendered obsolete as a result of the Administrator's recommendations, after enactment of the implementing legislation submitted by the President.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2043 is a real alternative. We navigate between the constraints NASA imposed on itself to bring fundamental change to the Nation's space agency. We navigate between the pressures facing our colleagues on the Appropriations Committee and suggest a way to set NASA's priorities on basic research. In conclusion, I urge all of my colleagues to read the bill and consider the direction H.R. 2043 takes NASA and the Nation toward. We are moving forward, building great science, and appropriately right-sizing the NASA infrastructure. We commend our ap-

proach to our colleagues, and look forward to working with the Senate to enact the kind of reform-oriented NASA authorization proposed here today.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 18, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 19

8:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 852, to provide for uniform management of livestock grazing on Federal land.

SD-366

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to continue to mark up proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of section 404 (relating to wetlands) of the Clean Water Act.

SD-406

Finance

To hold hearings to examine Medicare payment policies, focusing on how doctors, hospitals, and other providers are paid.

SD-215

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 856, to amend the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, the Museum Services Act, and the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act to improve and extend the Acts, S. 916, to amend the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act to extend the Act, and proposed legislation relating to health centers consolidation, and to consider the nominations of Mary S. Furlong, of California, to be a Member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, Richard J. Stern, of Illinois, to be a Member of the National Council on the Arts, National

Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, and Lynn Waihee, of Hawaii, to be a Member of the National Institute for Literacy Advisory Board.

SD-430

Select on Intelligence

To hold hearings to examine intelligence roles and missions.

SD-106

Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters

To continue hearings to examine issues relating to the President's involvement with the Whitewater Development Corporation.

SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting, to mark up H.R. 1817, making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996.

SD-192

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Frances D. Cook, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman, Richard Henry Jones, of Nebraska, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Lebanon, and Thomas W. Simons, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to review criminal debt collection efforts.

SD-342

JULY 20

8:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

9:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Business meeting, to continue to mark up proposed legislation to strengthen and improve U.S. agricultural programs.

SR-332

Environment and Public Works

Drinking Water, Fisheries, and Wildlife Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Endangered Species Act.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

Finance

To continue hearings to examine Medicare payment policies, focusing on the Medicare services experiencing the most rapid growth in spending, including home health care, skilled nursing,

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

rehabilitation hospitals and clinical laboratories.

SD-215

Finance

Social Security and Family Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on provisions of S. 1029, to establish and strengthen policies and programs for the early stabilization of world population through the global expansion of reproductive choice.

SR-418

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for the Organ Transplant Act, focusing on the role of the Government in the oversight, regulation, and financing of solid organ and bone marrow transplantation.

SD-430

Special Committee To Investigate Whitewater Development Corporation and Related Matters

To continue hearings to examine issues relating to the President's involvement with the Whitewater Development Corporation.

SH-216

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

African Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the situation in Nigeria.

SD-419

JULY 21

9:30 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to examine foreign tax issues, including the deferral of income tax on the earnings of U.S. businesses operating overseas, section 956A of the Internal Revenue Code, and the tax treatment of passive foreign investment companies and foreign sales corporations.

SD-215

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine certain activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the Department of the Treasury, and recent events in Tennessee.

SD-226

JULY 24

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine child pornography on the Internet.

SD-226

JULY 25

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 45, to require the Secretary of the Interior to sell Federal real and personal property held in connection with activities carried out under the Helium Act, S. 738, to pro-

hibit the Bureau of Mines from refining helium and selling refined helium, and to dispose of the United States helium reserve, and S. 898, to cease operation of the government helium refinery, authorize facility and crude helium disposal, and cancel the helium debt.

SD-366

Indian Affairs

To resume hearings on S. 487, to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

Room to be announced

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to prison reform.

SD-226

JULY 26

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings to examine emerging infections and their impact on society.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine punitive damages reform.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To resume hearings to examine the Chechnya crisis, focusing on prospects for peace.

2200 Rayburn Building

JULY 27

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

AUGUST 1

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

AUGUST 2

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business; to be followed by oversight hearings on the implementation of the Indian Tribal Justice Act (P.L. 103-176).

SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

JULY 20

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 871, to provide for the management and disposition of the Hanford Reservation, and to provide for environmental management activities at the Reservation.

SD-366